THE

North-China Herald.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.

H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 22nd June, 1860.

E. ST. JOHN NEALE,
Secretary of Legation.

VOL. XVII., No. 847. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20TH, 1866. PRICE, TAELS 15 PER ANNUM.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES MURDOCH YOUNG was admitted a partner in our firm, from the 1st July last.

OVERWEG & Co.
13de 1112 Shanghai, Oct. 8th, 1866.

NOTICE.

THE connection of Mr. EDWARD CHARLES ESSEX with our Firm has ceased, and the authority held by him to sign the Firm is hereby withdrawn.

GEO. BARNET & Co.
29no 967 Shanghai, Sept. 26th, 1866.

NOTICE.

I have established myself at this port as Commission Agent.

JAMES E. BUSH.
29de 968 Newchwang Sept. 1st, 1866.

NOTICE.—We have commenced business here as *Commission Agents and Merchants*, under the firm of JARVIE, HENDERSON & Co.

JOHN JARVIE.
GEORGE HENDERSON.
97, West George Street,
Glasgow, 25th Jany. 1866.
tf 588

REFERRING to above notice, we have established a branch of our business here, and in Yokohama, Japan, under the style or firm of JOHN JARVIE & Co., which firm Mr. JOHN R. TURNER is duly authorized to sign per procuration.

JARVIE, HENDERSON & CO.
tf 589 Shanghai, 25th August 1866.

NOTICE.—Mr. AUGUSTUS ALLEN HAYES, Jr., and Mr. ETHAN ALLEN HITCHCOCK, who have hitherto signed our Firm, were admitted partners therein on the 1st instant.

OLYPHANT & Co.
jy27—67 273 China, 26th July, 1866.

NOTICE.—On and after the 1st of August, 1866, the business of the undersigned will be conducted under the style and firm of J. LIVINGSTON & Co. in which business Mr. WILLIAM FORBES is from that date a partner.

J. LIVINGSTON.
21de 224 Tientsin, 12th July, 1866.

NOTICE.—The business of Messrs. JOHN FORSTER & Co., Public Tea Inspectors and Commission Agents at this Port, has been transferred to the undersigned, who will continue the same in his own name from and after 1st May next.

EDWARD W. LOVELL.
tf 706 Kiukiang, April 21st, 1866.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned begs to announce that he has established himself at this port as *Tea Taster and Inspector*, and all orders confided to his care will receive his best attention.

J. OSBORNE.
tf 516 Shanghai, Sept. 8th, 1864.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned (in the absence of Mr. ALBERT ROBINSON, M. Inst., C. E.) having been appointed Agents for Messrs. RANDOLPH, ELDER & Co., Engineers and Shipbuilders, Glasgow, are prepared to give full particulars concerning the cost of Steamers, Steam Dredging Vessels, Screw Pile Wharves, &c., and to contract for same at home prices.

Plans, models, and specifications of the above can be seen on application.

GLOVER & Co.
tf 434 Shanghai, 18th May, 1864.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents at this Port, Kiukiang, and Hankow for the above Company, and are prepared to accept risks against Fire at each place, on the customary conditions.

For further particulars apply to

GILMAN & Co.
tf 417 Shanghai, 23rd April, 1864.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one Building with its contents, or to the extent of £20,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are now prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of Shanghai Taels 10,000 on the contents of any one building situated on the British Concession at Tzechukiu, Tientsin.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
M Shanghai, 25th August, 1862.

INSURANCES.

China Fire Insurance Company.

Subscribed Capital Tls. 2,000,000

In 400 Shares, of Taels 5,000 each
Paid up Capital Taels 200,000.

DIRECTORS.

GEORGE TYSON, Esq., (Messrs. Russell & Co.) *Chairman.*
F. PORTER, Esq., (Messrs. Gibb Livingston & Co.)
A. J. HOW, Esq., (Messrs. Johnson & Co.)
F. H. BELL, Esq., (Messrs. W. R. Adamson & Co.)
E. IVESON, Esq., (Messrs. Bower, Hanbury & Co.)
W. PROBST, Esq. (Messrs. WM. PUSTAU & Co.)

AGENCIES are established at the several Ports in China and Japan.

F. E. GWYN,—*Secretary.*
tf 320 Shanghai, 28th Nov., 1865.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against Marine Risks at the Current Rates of Premium.

DOW & Co.
31de-66 324 Shanghai, 1st January, 1864.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* London, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Batavia.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1867.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000,—on one risk, as under:

1,—On Buildings or on their contents.
2,—On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE under-signed are prepared to grant POLICIES OF INSURANCE on any one Building with its contents, to the extent of £5,000.

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.
tf 619 Shanghai, 10th July, 1865.

NOTICE.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned is authorized to grant Policies against Fire on Buildings or their Contents to the extent of £20,000 at this Port, Hankow, Kiukiang and Tientsin.

C. RYLEY
31de-66 325 Shanghai, 14th Feb., 1866.

THE LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.
JAMES HARTLEY & Co., *Managers.*
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at Nagasaki for the above office are prepared to accept risks by first class steamers.

GLOVER & Co.
8jy-67 465 Nagasaki, 1st July, 1864.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored thereon.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

AUSTRALASIAN FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY. *(Liability Limited.)*

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Shanghai for this Company, are now prepared to issue Policies on Marine Risks only, on the usual terms.

Losses can be made payable in Shanghai Hongkong, Calcutta, Melbourne, or London

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 308 Shanghai, 4th December, 1865.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company at Shanghai and Hankow, are prepared to grant policies against fire on the usual terms on any one building or its contents, as also on blocks of Chinese buildings.

For terms apply to

TRAUTMANN & Co.
11fe-67 442 Shanghai, 2nd June, 1864.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING
INCOME—SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS PER ANNUM.

TRUSTEES:

JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq. | JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*
RALPH BROCKLEBANK, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*

THE Company is now prepared to grant Policies to the extent of £15,000 on any one Building of European construction or its contents, and to accept Chinese risks to the extent of £8,000 in any locality within the Settlement.

Premiums are payable in approved drafts at 30 days sight (favor of PERCY M. DOVE, Esq.)

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
tf 295 Shanghai, 21st Nov., 1863.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £1,259,700 STG.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances against Fire to the extent of £10,000 Stg. on any one Building, or on its contents.

For Terms, &c., apply to

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 3rd February, 1862.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been authorised to grant POLICIES against Fire on buildings owned by Europeans and in the occupation of Chinese, provided such buildings are of first class construction and situated in the Foreign Settlement.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 9th April, 1862.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &C.,

(FREE FROM ADULTERAITON),
MANUFACTURED BY
CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
Purveyors to the Queen,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S

Renowned first-class Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers should see they are supplied with C. & B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar boiled in Oak Vats, by means of PLATINUM STEAM COILS; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

C. & B. are AGENTS for LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality.

705 21ap April 21st, 1866.

NISSEN & PARKER,

ENGRAVERS, 43, MARK LANE, LONDON.

Bank Notes, Cheques, Drafts
CERTIFICATES, BONDS, SHARE PLATES.
Bankers and Merchants Account Books,
ALL USUAL PATTERNS SUPPLIED FOR
Joint-Stock Banks and Public Companies.

GENERAL EXPORTERS

To the East and West Indies, China, and South America, of
Saddlery, Fire Arms, Clothing, Plated Ware, Musical Instruments, &c., &c.,
For Sale or Consumption.
tf 737 Shanghai, 8th September, 1866.

Cordial of the Benedictine Monk of the Abbey of Fecamp.

THIS Liqueur which dates from 1510, is Tonic. Anti-apoplectic, Digestive, and of an exquisite flavour. *The Salutary Plants* of which it is composed are gathered on the Cliffs of Normandy, they possess all the vivifying emanations of the Northern Sea, and compose one of the best Cordials and one of the most efficacious preservatives against epidemic diseases.

Latterly the French Medical men have almost unanimously prescribed it for patients who by their gastric tendency were more subject to attacks of FEVER AND CHOLERA. May be had of

A. Legrand Aîné, at Fecamp.
HOUSE IN PARIS.—No. 19, RUE VIVIENNE.

This Liqueur may be found all over the World at the Principal Wine and Spirit Merchants, Pharmaceutists, Confectioners, Grocers, and Dealers in Provisions in General, &c.

27ja 689 January 27th, 1866.

THOMAS HUME,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,
REAL ESTATE
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT,
YOKOHAMA.
tf 713 May 10th, 1866.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JULIUS BERNARD,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
AND
AVERAGE STATER.
Office
REAR OF FRENCH DISPENSARY,
Adjoining Messrs. REMI SCHMIDT & Co.'s premises.
FRENCH BUND.
tf 723 Shanghai, 9th June, 1866.

IN CHANCERY.

In the matter of the COMPANIES *Act* 1862,
and
In the matter of the COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.

THE Creditors of the above named Company are required, on or before the 10th day of November 1866, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their Solicitors if any, to Mr. WILLIAM HOPKINS HOLLYLAND, the Official Liquidator of the said Corporation, at his offices situate No. 13, Gresham Street, in the City of London, and if so required by notice in writing from the said Official Liquidator, are by their Solicitors to come in and prove their said debts or claims at the Chambers of the Master of the Rolls at Rolls Yard Chancery Lane, in the County of Middlesex, at such time as shall be specified in such Notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Monday the 3rd December 1866, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon at the said Chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating on the debts and claims.

Dated this 6th day of June, 1866.

E. B. CHURCH,
Chief Clerk.
FRESHFIELD & NEWMAN,
5, Bank Buildings, London.
Solicitors for the Official Liquidator.
tf 292 July 28th, 1866.

ENGLISH GARDENS IN THE EAST.

THE Fourth season has now confirmed the complete success of Mr. CHRISTY'S mode of conveying Fruit Trees, Vines, Plants, Flowering Shrubs, and Seeds, to the East, when shipped in the holds of teamers like ordinary Case Goods. Mr. John Waterer, Junr., the American Nursery, Bagshot, Surrey, or Mr. Christy, 28, Pall Mall, London, are prepared to execute orders for gentlemen in the East, and beg to call attention to the list of prices and conditions. Fruit Trees, including Pears, Apples, Plums Currants, Gooseberries, Peaches, Nectarines, Apricots, Cherries, and Quinces, Per Case, 10 Guineas.

20 FRUIT TREES, with ten vines, per [case 14 Guineas
ROSES of the best kinds, per case [15 Guineas.
RHODODENDRONS, and AZALIAS, &c., per case 15 Guineas.
GARDEN SEEDS, (various), per case [5 Guineas upwards.

The number depends on the size of the roots; the cases average 30 plants each.

All the above prices include freight, insurance, and all charges to any port where the P. & O. steamers call. The season for shipment commences about September, and ends in January. All orders must be accompanied by a remittance or orders for payment. The name of the agent at the port of arrival must be furnished to prevent delay in forwarding. Orders are received and transmitted by Messrs. REES GLANMOR & Co., Chapel Place, Poultry, London.

31de 726 30th June, 1866.

TO IMPORTERS.

THE UNDERSIGNED beg to remind Importers of Wearing Apparel and Boots and Shoes, of the many advantages which their long experience as Manufacturers and Shippers, their vast resources, and their intimate knowledge of the requirements of Foreign and Colonial Markets enable them to offer.

Assorted Sample Cases forwarded on receipt of remittance, or order on London Agent.

E. Moses and Son,
CORNER OF MINORIES AND ALDGATE,
LONDON.
20oc 290 July 28th, 1866.

WELLINGTON
KNIFE POLISH.
SURPASSES ALL OTHER ARTICLES FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING CUTLERY, ETC.

JOHN OAKEY & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Emery, Black Lead, Cabinet Glass Paper, Emery and Glass Cloth,
INDIA RUBBER KNIFE-BOARDS,
Silversmiths' Soap.
For Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Electro Plate, Plate Glass, &c.
SCOTCH, FRENCH, LONDON RUSSIAN, AND OTHER GLUES.

WELLINGTON MILLS,
Blackfriars Road, London, S.
20js—67 689 May 19th, 1866.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BENSON, J. W., by SPECIAL APPOINTMENT to H. R. H. the PRINCE OF WALES.

BENSON, J. W., by SPECIAL APPOINTMENT to H. H. the MAHARAJAH OF BURDWAN.

BENSON'S STEAM FACTORY for CLOCKS and WATCHES, 58 and 60, Ludgate Hill.

BENSON, J. W., 99, Westbourne-grove, and 25, Old Bond Street.

BENSON, J. W., MAKER of the GOLD CASKET presented by the City of London to H. R. H. the PRINCE OF WALES.

BENSON, J. W., MAKER of the CASKET presented by the City of London to H. R. H. PRINCE ALFRED.

BENSON, J. W., PRIZE MEDAL, LONDON, Class 33.

BENSON, J. W., PRIZE MEDAL, DUBLIN, Class 10.

BENSON, J. W., MAKER of the CHRONOGRAPH by which the DERBY is TIMED.

BENSON, J. W., MAKER of the GREAT CLOCK of the EXHIBITION, 1862.

BENSON'S Watch Pamphlet, *illustrated*, on every construction of Watch, with their prices.

BENSON'S WATCHES are sent to all parts of the World safe by post.

BENSON'S WATCHES.—Gold and Silver, at 200 to 2 Guineas, in all sizes, from half to 3 inches diameter.

BENSON'S WATCHES, CHRONOGRAPH, KEYLESS, REPEATERS.

BENSON'S WATCHES, CHRONOMETER, DUPLEX, LEVER.

BENSON'S WATCHES, HORIZONTAL, CENTRE SECONDS, &c

BENSON'S INDIAN WATCH, compensated for all Climates. Silver, 25 Guineas; Gold, 40 Guineas.

BENSON'S "EXACT" WATCH, for Extreme Temperatures. Silver, 25 Guineas; Gold, 40 Guineas.

BENSON'S CLOCKS for the DRAWING, DINING, and BED-ROOMS, from 2 to 2,000 Guineas.

BENSON'S CLOCKS for the HALL, LIBRARY, and CARRIAGE.

BENSON'S CLOCKS for CHURCHES TURRETS, and STABLES. Estimates sent.

CANDELABRA in ORMOLU and BRONZE.

CANDELABRA in SILVER and ELECTRO-PLATE.

BRONZES d'ART by ROSA & ISIDORE BONHEUR, PRADIER, MENE, BARYE, &c.

JEWELLERY, DIAMOND, of ORIGINAL DESIGNS.

JEWELLERY for BRIDAL and other PRESENTS.

JEWELLERY, designed by ITALIAN and FRENCH ARTISTS.

SILVER PLATE, designed expressely for PRESENTATION.

SILVER PLATE for RACING, FIELD, or AQUATIC SPORTS.

SILVER PLATE for the SIDEBOARD, DINNER, and TEA TABLES.

SILVER PLATE for INDIA.

BENSON'S PLATE PAMPHLET, *illustrated*, contains 300 Engravings.

58 & 60, LUDGATE-HILL, 25, OLD BOND-STREET and 99, WESTBOURNE-GROVE.
6ap-1867 1026 October 6th, 1866.

TELEGRAMS TO EUROPE PER INDO-EUROPEAN, MALTA AND ALEXANDRIA AND MALTA AND TRIESTE LINES.

THE Undersigned beg to tender their services for receipt or transmission of Telegrams by the above lines.

J. GIBSON THOMSON & Co.,
Agents for Reuter's Telegram Company, (Limited)
Point de Galle, Ceylon, Sept 18 21st, 1865.
tf 630

TUPPER & Co.,
Manufacturers of
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON IRON ROOFING, SHEDS, BUILDINGS, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS
&c., &c.
61 A, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
23de-66 671 December 23rd, 1865.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.

Mr. C. T. JONES, Senior Assistant having been ordered to proceed in the same capacity at H. B. M.'s Consulate Amoy, is this day relieved from duty in this Office.

The Consular account department is under charge of Mr. George Jamieson, Assistant.

CHARLES A. WINCHESTER,
Consul.

B. C. Shanghai, 19th Oct., 1866.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

NOTICE.—Trinity Church.—Divine Service is celebrated every Sunday at 11 A.M. and 5 P.M. Holy Communion is administered on the first Sunday of every month.

Persons not holding Pews are at liberty to occupy any seats they may find vacant when the reading of "The Psalms" is finished.

NOTICE.—Divine Service is held every Sunday Evening at 8, in the American Episcopal Chapel, Hong-que.

LATEST DATES.

England..(tel.)..Sept.	11	Hankow,.....	Oct. 17
Hongkong,.....Oct.	13	Nagasaki,.....	„ 9
Tientsin,..... „	6	Yokohama,.....	„ 2

Latest dates in England, from China,—

Hongkong,..... July 12 } Received via Marseilles
Shanghai,..... „ 5 } Aug. 27th.

OPIUM QUOTATIONS.

For the week ending Oct. 12th, 1866.

Mathes.	Patna.
Oct.—New.—Tls. Old.—Tls.	New.—Tls. Old.—Tls.
13,—580.....	415.....
15,—580.....	425.....
16,—570 a 575.....	418 a 420.....
17,—575 a 580.....	420.....
18,—580.....	418.....
19,—575.....	418 a 422 nom. .....

BIRTH.

At Shanghai, on the 19th Instant, the wife of R. H. S. Woodward, Esq., of a Son.

DEATH.

On the 17th instant, the infant daughter of Henry Turner.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived. — Oct. 20th, "Rona," (Br. str.) Morrison, from Hongkong; "Express," (Br. str.) Whitelaw, from Ningpo; "Moyune," (Am. str.), Johnston, from Hankow; "Hiroldo," (Br. str.), McQueen, from Hankow.

Departed.—Oct. 20th, H. B. M. S. S. "Pelorus," for Chefoo; "Red Deer," (Br. sh.), for London.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.—Per str. "Rona" from Hongkong—Mr. Robertson, H.B.M. Consul at Canton, J. Whitall, Esq., Messrs. Smith, Pawhn, McFarlane, with the Lenton Troupe, and the Chinese Commissioner, with many servants, and 60 Chinese.

The P. & O. Co.'s Str. *Singapore*, with Mails, &c., for Europe, is appointed to leave on Friday, the 26th instant.

The London Mail of the 10th Sept., due in Hongkong on the 21st Oct., and here on the 26th.—It arrived last year on the 3rd Nov., per *Granada*.

The French Mail of Sept. 17th, due in Hongkong on the 28th Oct., and here on the 5th of Nov. It arrived last year on the 8th of Nov., per M. I." *Labourdonnais*."

The publication of the *North-China Herald* commenced at 3 P.M.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, OCT. 20, 1866.

So glaring contradictions between precept and practice are seldom met with as are afforded by Chinese politics. Theoretically, the government is patriarchal, the implication of course being that, in an extreme sense, it exists only for the people; and the admitted right of rebellion in the event of mis-government, is a further recognition of this view. The practice of officials, however, is entirely opposed to this doctrine. They treat the people as a milch cow, created only for their benefit, and all that they can extract as their lawful property; a portion of the supplies thence derived being devoted to the maintenance of armies,—which serve alike to suppress remonstrance, in the event of the people exercising their recognised right of objecting to unjust treatment, and to increase the political power of local Governors.

This and the adjacent provinces are present examples of this state of affairs. Recovering with difficulty from the effects of the Taeping rebellion, with many of the large cities still nearly deserted, and many districts yet lying waste, they are subjected to a load of taxation which would be more appropriate to a time of the highest possible prosperity. At a time when, by every rule of common sense, burdens ought to be of the lightest possible nature, and all available funds left in the hands of the people to be devoted to the improvement of their wasted farms and the reconstruction of their ruined houses, war rates are still persisted in. Large expenditure is no doubt required to clear canals, repair bridges and restore other public works which have suffered from neglect or wilful injury, and if the revenue raised were devoted to these purposes, nothing more could be said than that so high a rate of taxation is injudicious at the present time. But such is not the case, or only so in a comparatively small degree. The maintenance of a large army and the issue of guns and munitions of war from the arsenals, appear to be the primary objects of Li-hung-chang's paternal rule; the acquisition of wealth is of course another motive, but this is common to him with all of his class. We have alluded elsewhere to one possible motive of these armaments; but whatever may have been the motive for their collection, a rumour is afloat among the Chinese that Li is excited to the point of contemplating their employment against a European force, should a question now pending not be solved as he desires. Such insanity appears beyond belief, but we are assured it is a fact, and hope to be able shortly to give fuller particulars of the complication.

At Ningpo, a feeling has arisen which in England would find expression in public meetings, but which in China has resolved itself into a petition. The present Futai of Kwantung, whose energy is so astonishing his new subjects, ordered a considerable reduction in the existing taxation, before he left his previous post of Fantai of Chekeang; but the inhabitants still complain that they are grievously overburdened and have lately petitioned their Futai for further relief. Whether he will follow the wise example of the late Fantai, or will persist in upholding the present rate, remains to be seen. Having neither the excuse nor the power of his neighbour, he will probably make a partial concession.

As a rule, any attempt to understand the complex machinery of Chinese politics is, for a foreigner, utterly hopeless. We doubt, indeed, whether the Chinese themselves, save those intimately concerned, understand many of the movements. Occasionally, however, by collating information from various sources, we gain an insight into the hidden working, which enables us to arrive at a fair judgment of the motive power, and the results aimed at. Prominent, if not first among the players in the political game, stand Tsen-kwo-fan and Li-hung-chang, one generalissimo of the Emperor's armies, the other viceroy of three of his richest provinces. The power of the former, a short time since, was rivalled if not exceeded by that of the I-wang, his predecessor in command, but the Tartar general died, shortly after impeaching Tsên of various high crimes and misdemeanours, and the latter now reigns in his stead. Li-hung-chang is a protégé of Tsen-kwo-fan, owing to the latter his appointment of Futai of Kiangsoo, and his subsequent promotion, in succession to his patron, to the Governor-generalship of Keangsu, Kiangsi and Anwhei—in defiance of one of the laws of the empire, which rules that no man can hold office in or over his native province. Li is a native of Anhwei. The Court of Peking, however, appear to have viewed with apprehension the intimate union of two so powerful mandarins, and to have successfully exorted the staple arts of Oriental diplomacy, in producing a rupture. Tsên-kwo-fan became jealous; his protégé independent. The former desired Li to aid him with troops in quelling the Honan and Shantung Nien-fei; but Li declined unless he were allowed to act in independent command of his contingent. A coolness naturally ensued, and joy reigned in the Councils of the Emperor. Lately, the motive power of all Oriental friendships and enmities—interest, has suggested a rapprochement; and the fears of the Government are again excited, not without reason. The province of Kiangsu is subjected to Li-hung-chang; his power is being rapidly established in Kiangsi, by his satellite Ting-jih-cheng and various other tools; and in his native province of Anhwey he is widely extending his influence by large purchases of land. Chekeang is awed by him. The various arsenals and foundries which he has established are kept in full work, turning out artillery and munitions of war; and his army, notwithstanding the peculatory devices of his officers, is kept up to a high strength. In Honan, Hunan and Hupeh, Tsên-kwo-fan, through his troops, wields immense power, and to a coalition of the two, the Government have absolutely nothing to oppose. The South is exhausted by rebellion, in the West and North-West their influence is subordinate to that of the disaffected Mahomedan population; the Fuhkien treasury is bankrupt. Actually, in Shantung and Chihli alone can the Tartar dynasty be said to exercise the power and influence of a Government. And now, after a long estrangement, Tsen-kwo-fan has invited his former ally to meet him at Chüchow, on the borders of Anhwei, where he has temporarily retired from his campaign against the Shantung Nien-fei. A late political difficulty, which has been referred from Peking, furnishes the excuse for the interview.

The Government, powerless to compel loyalty and obedience, resort as is their wont to cajolery and bribery. Kiachung, a 宰相—Minister of State—is seriously ill, and Tsen-kwo-fan is ordered to Peking to act in his stead, while Li is invited to step again into his patron's shoes as Commander-in-Chief. Wu-t'ang, who at present fills the lucrative post of supervisor of the Imperial rice tribute at Chinkeang, would, in this case, go to Nunking. It remains to be seen how far this arrangement will suit the high officials mainly interested. It is easy to understand that the Court would regard the removal of Tsen-kwo-fan from the command of his army, into their own meshes, as cheaply purchased even at the price of Li-hung-chang's installation in his stead. But it is very doubtful whether Tsen-kwo-fan will be willing to resign a post of actual and material power for one of nominally greater dignity; or whether Li will consent to hand over to another, the arsenals on whose establishment he has spent so lavish sums, and the troops on whose armament and drill he has bestowed so much pains. If they determine to coalesce, they can accept or refuse the new mark of Imperial favour at their pleasure. Li-hung-chang, surrounded by his splendid siege train and numerous troops, may sleep peacefully in his capital, and Tsen-kwo-fan at the head of his men, in happy confidence that no force exists in China, to compel either of them to obedience. The Emperor would be obliged to accede to their petition to be allowed to decline the new and undeserved mark of favour shown them, and to await another opportunity of undermining his dangerous subjects. Unfortunately, the discussions between high officials do not leak out here as in Europe; at any rate do not reach the ears of foreigners, and we shall only be able to infer what passes at the approaching meeting, from its results.

Much discussion appears to have arisen relative to Mr. Yates, of the Board of Foreign Missions of Southern Baptist Convention U.S.A., declaring his intention of acting as Chinese Advocate in the Mixed Court. The incongruity of a Minister of the Gospel acting as a barrister, is of course at first startling; but every expression of disapproval of such a union of discordant professions, is silenced by a reference to the fact that the Apostle of the Gentiles employed himself as a tentmaker. In the face of this august precedent, all our murmurs are expected to be dumb. But, unfortunately, captious critics may urge that, while the exercise of a handicraft trade in the early days of Christianity was necessary and in accordance with the spirit of the time, the same plea can hardly be used with regard to a man preaching earnest sermons on Sundays, and defending the equivocal transactions of thievish compradores and disreputable brothel keepers, on the other days of the week. There are clearly certain occupations which may with propriety be associated with pastoral work. Ministers may cultivate literature and they may educate youth. Mr. Charles Kingsley added fresh leaves to his laurels and put many hundred guineas in his purse, by the publication of "Hypatia," and "Westward Ho." He would not, however, have increased his reputation by defending the infamous Dove at the York Assizes. No one thinks that it was a breach of propriety on the part of Dr. Arnold to take pupils at Lalcham, but he would have been open to just censure had he striven to increase his income by appearing as the defender of disorderly licenced victuallers at the Middlesex Petty Sessions! "All things are lawful unto me" writes the most judicious as well as the most zealous of missionaries, "but all things are not expedient." There is such a thing as "a grace of congruity," a fitness of things. In the quaint language of a great Divine of the 17th century, "Let your employment be fitted to your person and calling. Some there are that employ their time in affairs infinitely below the dignity of their person * * *. Thus Nero went up and down Greece, and challenged the fiddlers at their trade. Aeropus, a Macedonian king, made lanterns. Harcatius, the king of Parthia, was a mole-catcher: and Biantes the Lydian filed needles. He that is appointed to minister in holy things must not suffer secular affairs and sordid arts to eat up great portions of his employment: a clergyman must not keep a tavern, nor a judge be an inn-keeper: and it was a great idleness in Theophylact, the patriarch of C.P., to spend his time in his stable of horses, when he should have been in his study, or his pulpit, or saying his holy offices."

These considerations induce us to hope that Mr. Yates, for the sake of his brother missionaries, will reconsider his determination. He has attained great proficiency in the Chinese language, and might contribute some work of value to the scanty stock of reliable books on China now existing. He has indefatigable energy, and it would be very sad to see this frittered away in proving that Le-a-fok and not Sun-a-kwei was the peculator of a brandy bottle, a tub, and a pic-tin. Besides, a genial, kindly and liberal view of one's fellow creatures is a priceless possession for a minister of religion; and this is not to be attained in the feverish atmosphere of a Court of Law. "Man" as George Eliot says, "is not an evidence giving animal," and the means employed to obtain the testimony desired, and to suppress the publication of facts we are interested in concealing, are not always creditable. Of course Mr. Yates would be superior to the temptations that beset laymen, but he would be liable to much keener scrutiny than that to which laymen are subject; and proceedings perhaps very venial in a lawyer, would be animadverted on very severely in a missionary. We do not apprehend either that any large number of persons would commit their destinies to the new advocate. He is doubtless a profound theologian. He is, we have already said, an accomplished sinologue, but he can scarcely have any great familiarity with law. And law cannot be "picked up" like French in a continental tour. We have glaring instances to prove that it cannot be crammed up from manuals and handy-books. It requires thought, and pains and study. It demands above all the devotion of our early years, when the memory and all the other mental faculties are in their full vigour. We are inclined to believe then that, as Lord Macaulay said, a Royal Academy which should also be a Bank, would exhibit very bad pictures and discount very bad bills; so a Divine who should also be a barrister, would preach very bad sermons and hold very doubtful briefs. Mr. Horne Tooke would not have increased his fame had he obtained a seat in Parliament, and so Mr. Yates, like the author of the "Diversions of Purley," may do far more good in his generation by writing a work on China than by pleading causes in the Mixed Court.

Summary of the Week.

Meetings have been held of the Shanghai Wharf Company and the Recreation Fund shareholders, reports of which will be found elsewhere. A meeting has also been held of the Chamber of Commerce, a full report of the proceedings at which, and of the report presented by the Committee will be found in the *Overland Herald* of the 25th instant. The subject of railway communication was alluded to and a line by the sea wall to Hangchow recommended as the least likely to excite objection, as a first attempt. Another letter written by the Chamber to Sir Rutherford Alcock regarding the navigation of inland waters by small steamers, was laid before the meeting, together with a curt reply by the latter, simply saying that he saw no reason to change his previous decision. Resolutions were passed condemnatory of the shortening the usance of bills; and pointing out the hardship of the present rule in reference to Custom House seizures. The conduct of H.B.M. Consul at Canton in the *Prince Albert* case was blamed; and a resolution passed reducing the future rate of subscription to Tls 25. Messrs Hargreaves, Bryans, Probst, Turing, Tyson, Duncan-on, Johnson, and Iveson were elected to be the Committee for the ensuing year. Lotteries have been held for the approaching races, some of the prizes obtained at which we record, in order to give an idea of the relative merits of the different horses and ponies engaged. The English and American eights are training vigorously for their match at the approaching regatta. The Cricket Match which has so long been pending between *Tea and Silk* and *The World*, has at length been finished; the complete score will be found elsewhere.

Professor Bushell has been giving some amusing exhibitions of electro-biology, and Madame Bishop has charmed some large audiences by her musical powers.

Eight shares in the Hongque Wharf Company have been sold at Tls. 51 each, an improvement of Tls. 35 per share over the last prices.

We are glad to learn that H. B. M. Consul, during his recent stay at Peking, succeeded in obtaining the appointment of a magistrate to sit in the Mixed Court, with the full power of a Che-hsien.

Our Chefoo correspondent informs us that the French squadron has left for the Corea, but that no hostilities are likely to be commenced this year.

THE VOLUNTEER PRIZE MEETING.

The programme of the Volunteer prize meeting shows a higher appreciation of the Volunteer Corps by the Community than, we believe, the corps itself believed to exist. The merchants and bankers have alone subscribed upwards of Tls. 500, and the Taotai has worthily imitated the liberality of his predecessor. With the aid of private donations, eight or rather ten prizes are reached—for the "Consolation" involves three—affording three days' shooting. Once only, in 1862, has so large a prize fund been subscribed; but the absurd donation of Tls. 1,000 in one prize, reduced the actual programme of sport below the present. There is, however, one blank that we hope to see filled up on a future occasion. We look in vain, through the long list of donors, for the Society whose professed aim is to make the rifle as common a piece of household furniture as the longbow was in England five centuries ago; and who should cherish rifle shooting wherever, throughout the world, a body of Englishmen, or a body of Englishmen and their friends are to be found. The National Rifle Association have as yet given no prize to those who, for their own and their country's gain, are tempting Providence under an unaccustomed sun. But we have no doubt an application by the Commandant will induce them to offer their silver medal for competition at the next meeting. It has, we believe, been already shot for at Yokohama, and surely we are as well entitled to it as our brethren in Japan.

Rifle meetings have always been looked on as one great support of the volunteer movement; the emulation they excite induces men to render themselves effective as well as nominal riflemen, and the holiday and recreation they involve lend, equally with the reviews, a zest to the more tedious process of drill. In few places, as has been frequently remarked, is a volunteer force more needed than in Shanghai; anything therefore, which can tend to encourage and keep up volunteering must afford matter for congratulation. That it wants some stimulant of the kind, the comparatively small muster roll of the corps proves. Out of a community composed, as is that of Shanghai, almost exclusively of men in the prime of life, we certainly ought to have a larger force than we can boast. Still, even the best foot whom we do see muster on occasions of grand reviews, supplemented by a quota of light horse mounted on animals which, though not so showy or so swift in their movements as the thorough-breds of the Huntingdonshire, are at least possessed of singular powers of endurance, is a valuable means of defence. Granted that the rebels may never again come within cannon shot of the race-course, and that the severe duty the Corps underwent in the winter of 1862 is not likely to recur, still there is sound sense in the axiorism "si vis pacem, para bellum." And that the residents of Shanghai recognize this doctrine is proved by the prize list before us. Happily there is little chance of war being added to the other unfortunate conditions under which the settlement has lately been groaning. Yet, as we are professing to provide against a possible contingency, we might as well do it as effectually as we can. We allude of course to the recently ascertained inferiority of the Enfield. There are two prizes open to any rifle; one, the All-comers' prize, is from its nature not handicapped. But the other, given by Mr. Morriss for qualified members, penalizes any but the Long Enfield, with five points. This in itself proves that the regulation arm is considered inferior to any other. Of course, we do not expect the Home Government to supply, free of cost, such weapons as Rigby or Whitworth turn out, at fifty or sixty guineas each; nor will experience allow us to hope that they will give us the famous rifles which required loading during the night only, and could be fired without intermission for the whole of the day. But we are glad to learn that the Corps, persuaded of the inutility of the present regulation weapon, intend calling a meeting to discuss the advisability of substituting for it that which is now being adopted for the English army—little inferior, it is said, to that which lately enabled Sherman to attain results that European officers derided as the dream of a lunatic. The position of the Tycoon, defeated and humbled by a feudal subordinate, is an example of that advantage of superior armament which the present Governor general of this province has long admitted and acted on. He has, even, it is said appreciated the qualities of the needle gun, and imported not a few stand of that arm. It is unlikely that the Shanghai Volunteers would be left long alone, in the event of further disturbance; but the fact that any future enemy is likely to be far better armed than were previous ones, should impel them to adopt the best possible

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means of raising their efficiency to the highest point. In the meantime, we congratulate the Corps on the proof of interest which the prize list shows that the community feel in their progress, and trust that it will both stimulate the zeal of present members, and call new recruits to the ranks.

THE RECREATION FUND.

The result of the meeting held on Thursday, proves the appropriateness of the motto we suggested a few days ago for adoption by the Recreation Fund—"Lost, lost, lost." The Club shareholders have avoided their difficulty, by the simple force of that *vis inertiæ* which we find so troublesome in our political dealings with the Chinese. They do not refuse to repay the amount of the loan; they simply regret that they cannot; and the Recreation Fund forbears to press them. Gloomy pictures are drawn of possible consequences, — all resolving themselves into the possible closure of the Club and loss of a highly recreative, but very injurious afternoon sherry and bitters,—and shareholders in the Recreation Fund shrink with horror from so terrible a prospect. The closure of the Club, now that it has begun to yield a slight return over and above its heavy expenses, would be sad, no doubt; but, in the very improbable event of such an occurrence following the institution of a suit for recovery of the Tls. 10,000 sought, we cannot but think Racquet Courts, Theatres, and similar institutions are more conducive to healthy recreation, if it is necessary to make a choice, than billiards and sherry and bitters. The Reading Room is an advantage, no doubt, but we had an excellent Reading Room before the Club was opened, and the new Masonic Hall will contain a far better Assembly Room. However, it is unnecessary to contemplate so lugubrious a prospect; as, in the first place, it has been decided not to take any steps which could lead to it, and in the second, it is highly improbable that a suit instituted against any or all of the Club shareholders would induce them to abandon a property which is admittedly returning a profit of Tls. 3,000 a year, after paying all expenses of management and interest.

So, to the present generation of Shanghai residents, the Recreation Fund is "lost"; and new comers will realise the benefit which had been hoped from it. The public gardens into which the consular mud-flat was to be converted, and which would have furnished so admirable a site for spring and autumn exhibitions by the Horticultural Society; the theatre which was to supersede the barns in which we are now invited to shiver; all the vultures which were hovering round this solitary ewe lamb, are disappointed in their prey. The apparent ewe was deceptive. Instead of an ewe, the Fund proves to be a mirage; and like a mirage recedes as it is pursued. The charms of Orpheus, the wisdom and eloquence of Ulysses, and the perseverance of both have been employed in vain. The "loved shade" lost at the moment attainment appeared certain, and the adventurous partners return to earth,—the bitterest of disappointment aggravated by the nearness of success.

Dochis me intendens, prendique et prendere certans
Si nisi celestes infelix arripit auras.

No one can possibly blame the gentlemen whose votes brought about this result. A large majority of them are shareholders in the Club, and naturally demurred to a proposal which involved a suit against themselves, for recovery of the amount sought. But it may be permitted us to regret that a sum which could have been so advantageously invested at the present low value of land, should be so long withheld from its destined purpose, and the generous intention of its donors rendered temporarily abortive. A favourable opportunity, too, has been lost for defining the much vexed question of copartnership. The status of the Club proprietary is probably still less clear than that of any other Shanghai company. So indistinct, indeed, does it appear, that two legal gentlemen have given directly opposite opinions as to the legality of a suit by the Recreation Fund Committee to recover their debts. A friendly suit might have elucidated much of the doubt which now surrounds this question, and a decision obtained for general guidance. However, it only now remains for us to find what consolation we may in the prospect that our successors may enjoy the Fund from which we, for our sins, are debarred; and to hope that it may not undergo the fate of the Thellusson legacy, or still worse of the property in Peddoe *v.* Plainstanes, during the ten years which appear likely to elapse before it is fully recovered. Michael Scott, we believe, has not been heard of, since his visit to Branksome Hall; and no lesser power appears likely to recover the "lost," and change the motto of the Fund to—"Found, Found, Found."

CRICKET.

Tea and Silk.			
Bullock ..e Jowitt	1	c Manson.....	25
Oliphant ...c Manson	0	c Groom	17
Mollison ....not out	6	c Manson.....	40
Price .....b Dent.....	2	absent.....	—
Tate .....c Hyslop.....	1	c. Manson	4
Lucas .....b Dent.....	0	b. Dent.....	1
Daw .....b Dent.....	29	b. Manson	9
Weston ....c Manson.....	0	b. Manson	0
Jaffray ...b Fraser.....	5	c. Fraser.....	16
Lloyd .....run out	0	leg b wicket	0
Sanderson ..b Manson.....	5	not out.....	3
Byes	3	Byes	5
Leg Byes	2	Leg Byes	7
Wide Balls	24	Wide Balls	19
Total.....	131	Total.....	144

The World.			
Macdonell...b Tate	15	b Mollison	4
Pearson ....run out.....	25	b Tate.....	0
Dent.....	0	c Oliphant.....	0
Manson .....c Mollison.....	7	b Mollison	60
Fraser .....b Mollison.....	18	b Mollison	44
Darling .....b Mollison	3	b Tate.....	3
Groom .....b Tate.....	0	not out.....	0
Hyslop.....not out.....	22	b Mollison	0
Power .....c Bullock.....	10	absent.....	2
Bell .....b Mollison	4	—	—
Jowitt.....b Daw	1	not out.....	5
Byes	9	Byes	16
Wides	9	Leg Byes	9
No Ball	1	Wide Balls.....	2
Total.....	124	Total.....	152

Mottoes.

Suggested for adoption by Shanghai Companies and Public Institutions.

For the Chinese Advocate's Office.

"Be thou a Spirit of health, or goblin damned,
Bring with thee aire from heaven, or blaste from hell,
Be thy intents wicked, or charitable,
Thou com'st in such a questionable shape
That I will speak to thee."
Hamlet,—Act 1., Sc. 4.

For the Recreation Fund.

"Lost! Lost! Lost!"
Sir Walter Scott,
"Lay of the Last Minstrel."

For the Medical Profession of Shanghai.

"They sent squills
And pills,
And very long Bills.
Ingoldsby Legends.

For Shanghai Bridges.

Bridges were made for wise men to walk over, and fools to ride over.
Canton Ir. Ex.

Shanghai House Property.

Better an empty house than a bad tenant.

Shanghai Bakers.

Half a loaf is better than no bread.

SHANGHAI WHARF COMPANY.

A meeting of the Shanghai Wharf Company was held yesterday, Mr. A. C. Westall in the Chair, at which the following resolution was proposed by Mr. A. C. Westall, seconded by Mr. Reid, and carried unanimously.

Resolved, that inasmuch as it has been shown by the Directors of the Shanghai Wharf Company to the satisfaction of the Shareholders of the said Company present at an Extraordinary General Meeting duly convened, that the said Company cannot by reason of its liabilities prudently continue its business. That it be hereby forthwith to dissolve and wind up the said Company, and the Directors are hereby authorised and directed at once to take the necessary steps for disposing by Public Auction, or by private contract of the Land and Buildings, and realizing the other property of the Company, for terminating the engagements of the officers and employées of the Company and for discharging the liabilities of the Company, and that the Directors do report to the Shareholders the steps taken by them in pursuance of this resolution, with a view to the consideration of any further measures which circumstances may render advisable.

The Directors stated that they had acted on the resolution passed at the last meeting; and had received an intimation from the Bank in reply, to the effect that they did not wish to press the sale of the property, and would delay action for another month.

THE RECREATION FUND.

A meeting of the Recreation Fund was held on the 18th inst. Mr. Ducasson in the chair, at which the failure of the Committee to obtain repayment of the Tls. 10,000 applied for from the Club was announced, and instructions asked in regard to future steps.

After some delay Mr. Bell rose, as no one else appeared inclined to come forward. He might state the Club was now fairly flourishing; but was certainly unable to pay the Tls 10,000 asked for. The interest due had already been tendered, but had been refused by the Committee of the Recreation Fund, who insisted on compound interest as well, which the Club shareholders did not see that they were called on to pay. They were however prepared to pay interest and probably a large sum yearly be sides, towards reducing the debt, as the Club was now paying Tls. 3,000 over and above its expenses. He would suggest therefore that the Recreation Fund should receive the interest. It must be remembered that, at the time the loan was made to the Club it had been determined, after due consideration, that the Club was the most worthy object on which the money could be expended. But in the present impecuniosity common to every institution in Shanghai, directly the existence of a certain sum supposed to be a loan was heard of, all hovered round it like vultures and wanted to swoop down on it. In order to get in this loan, the Recreation Fund must foreclose their mortgage and thus shut up one of the best institutions of Shanghai. The Club shareholders on the other hand were willing to pay interest for the time they had the loan and were pretty sure to be able to pay a large interest besides. Eventually, probably by this time next year, a large sum would be available to lay out on any public institution required.

Mr. Hayes, with reference to the refusal of the sum tendered as interest because it did not include compound interest, explained that such interest had been due on the 1st January, 1866. The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank allowed them 8 per cent for their money, so they had actually lost their interest from January to August, through this delay in payment, and it was only reasonable to claim compound interest from the Club in compensation.

The Chairman was sorry to have to contradict Mr. Hayes. The interest was not claimed till July.

Mr. Hayes had said it was due in January.

Mr. Reid said if interest were not claimed at the proper time no claim could lie for compound interest.

Mr. Hogg thought it necessary to contradict a remark by Mr. Bell that the money had been lent to the Club after mature consideration. There was no record of any meeting in which the Recreation Fund shareholders had been called together to sanction so gigantic a sum being placed in the hands of the Club. It had been done, as most things were done in those days, without much consideration.

Mr. Bell had said the loan had been made by the Committee. He would propose the following resolution:—

That the interest be received from the Club at the 8 per cent per annum, and that arrangements be entered into for the receipt of such sums towards repayment of the principal as the Club can pay half-yearly, and that these sums be accumulated and deposited at interest until sufficient for application to some public object, to be decided on by the shareholders in the Recreation Fund.

Mr. How had nothing to say about Mr. Bell's substantive motion. But the step proposed betrayed a marked inconsistency, more marked on the part of Mr. Bell than any one else. At the last meeting, Mr. Bell had himself proposed a resolution that the Club should be called on for Tls 10,000, and now he proposed an opposite course. The committee had endeavoured to carry out their instructions to the best of their ability. But what folly it was to appoint a committee to carry out certain measures, and now to propose a resolution quashing every thing.

Mr. Lucas now proposed as an amendment and Mr. Hayes seconded

That the trustees be instructed to take such legal steps as may be necessary for the recovery of the funds at present in the hands of the Club.

Mr. Hargreaves thought it as well to mention that the legal opinions which had been taken were very much opposed to each other; and it was a question whether anything would be gained by legal action; whether they would not be frittering away their funds among lawyers.

Mr. Hogg thought it as well to inform the shareholders that a legal opinion had been taken by the Committee of the Recreation Fund, which he read. As regarded frittering away funds—that remained with the Club. If the Club would pay its debts, the Recreation Fund would be satisfied. If not, it would go to law.

Mr. Hargreaves had received a contrary opinion to that first read, from Mr. Pollard.

Mr. Whittall enquired whether there was any deed to show that the Club was a public company which could be sued.

Mr. Hogg suggested that that was a question which would possibly arise in Court.

Mr. Turing thought it would be well, before passing the amendment proposed, to consider what would be the result. It was superfluous to enter into legal technicalities; but it would be well to consider what was expedient. The practical result of foreclosing the mortgage would be the ruin of the Club. They were assured that the latter was now in a position to pay off the interest on the loan, and it appeared desirable to consider the result of the measure proposed.

The amendment was then put to the meeting and lost by a majority of 71 to 42, and the original motion carried.

The Committee having severally announced their intention to resign office, the Chairman requested the shareholders to nominate other gentlemen to act in their place; and on the motion of Mr. Hayes, seconded by Mr. Stewart, Messrs. Bell, Turing, Probst, Hargreaves and Groom were appointed.

The meeting then separated, with the usual compliment to the Chairman.

SPORTING.

Those who were not present at the Lotteries held during the week at the Masonic Hall, may be interested in learning the prices obtained for the different animals, as indicating in some degree the estimation in which their chances are held. The Maloo Plate sweep amounted to $597, *Birdlime*, the favorite, was bought for $51, and *Fleur-de-lis* and *Impostor* respectively for $42 and $30. *Cossack* went for $14, *Protégé* $13, *Hogtrotter* $16, the *Rejected* $3, &c., &c.

For the Cathay Cup $481 were subscribed, *Sir William* going for $100, *Ramornie* and *Exeter* for $55 and $50, *Traveller* $35, *Early Purl* $6, *Pathfinder* $4, and *Anecdote* $1.

The Grillins' of course elicited the most speculation, the total value of the sweep amounting to $799. *Fleur des champs* was established as favorite at $45. *Cœur de lion* and *Eclipse* each selling for $35, followed by *Lone Star* $27, *Black-Beadle* $23, *Urchin* $20, *Short Commons* and *Fern Leaf* $16 each, &c., &c.

In the Eastern Cup, represented by $110, *Early Purl*, *Traveller*, and *Ramornie* were bought respectively for $2, 50, and $ 0; *Pathfinder* 19, and *Smith O'Brien* 9.

For the Wangpoo Stakes $587 were subscribed, and $ 0 were given for *Spots George*, *Omnia* & *Omnibus* succeeding at $45, and *Safety Valve* at $31. *Impostor* and *Snowdon* followed in the distance at 16 and 14, while ten of the remainder went for $1 each.

In the Flyaway Stakes $85 were given for *Hawannah*, in a lottery of $497. *Anecdote* brought $70; none of the others more than twelve.

The sweep for the Celestial Cup was only $11 less than for the Grillins'. No less than $130 were given for *Fleur-de-lis*, and $100 for *Birdlime*. *Spots George* succeeded at $30, followed by *Lottery* and *Snowdon* at $15 each. Seven went for the unit.

There was a good meeting again at the Masonic Hall on Monday evening; the lotteries filled well. The Northern Cup realised $ 708; *Fleur-de-lis* and *Birdlime*, who were of course favourites, being bought for $ 110 and 105 respectively. *Spots George* brought $ 31, *Black Beadle* 28, *Impostor* 16, *Eclipse* Nos. 1 and 2 $ 15 and 12 respectively, *Fleur-de-Champs* 14 and *Short Commons* 12, several threes and twos and five units.

Rochester was bought for $ 67 in a $ 427 sweep for the Champagne Cup, followed closely by *Lowyer* at 60. *Chieftain* 47, *Pilot* 11, *Peter Simple* 10, *Marshal Ney* 2.

The Selling Stakes realised $600. *Fleur-de-lis*, always at the head of the list, went for $ 40, followed, as usual, by *Birdlime* at 21, *Safety Valve* 20, *Exeter* 20, the *Rejected* 18, *Impostor* 16, *Monogram*, *Ringtailer* and *Jack O'Lantern* 13 each, *Black Beadle* 12, *Omnia* 11, *Bog Trotter* 10, *Tormentor* only 1, and *Rowdy* 0.

Sir William and *Exeter* were placed in the Bachelors' Cup at $ 105 and 100, *Piff Paff* being distanced at 10. The value of the sweep was $ 475—200 subscribed; so the gentleman who bought the three horses made rather an ingenious hit.

The Champion's plate produced $800. *Fleur-de-lis* was again made favourite at $155, *Birdlime* 95, *The Rejected* 23, *Eclipse* (No. 1) 27, *Meteor* 15, *Brick Tea*, *Snowdon* and *Spots George* each 11. Four units.

Exeter was purchased for $70 in a $ 536 sweep for the Autumn Vase. *Ramornie* for $65, *Sir William* $60, *Tormentor* 53, *Hawannah* 55, *Anecdote* 21, *Pathfinder* 16, *Early Purl* 7, *Smith O'Brien* 3, and *Unknown* 2.

The Farmer's Plate realised the largest sweep yet subscribed, $ 841; *Fleur-de-lis* sold for 55, *Cossack* 42, *Birdlime* 31 *Hogtrotter* 30, *Protigé* 24, *Lone Star* 19, *Impostor* 18, *Short Commons* and *Minoha* 12 each. *Black Beadle*, *North Star*, *Pop o'day B y*, and *Silver Leaf* 10 each. Five 5's and nine 1's.

At the lotteries held at the Masonic Hall on the 16th, *Birdlime* was sold for $60 in a sweep of $806, for the Yang-king-pang handicap; the *Rejected* 40, *Impostor* 25, *Fleur-de-lis* 22, *Lucifer* 20, *Eclipse* (No. 1) 17, *Spots George*, *Safety Valve*, and *Silver Leaf* 16 each, *Loiterer* 12, *Fern Leaf* 11, *Lone Star*, *Protigé* and *Carnifex* 10 each, five 7's, three 1's.

Traveller was bought for $101 in the Lee-hing Cup—value of Sweep $542, *Sir William* 60, *Ramornie* 37, *Exeter* 40, *Early Purl* 11, *Smith O'Brien* 9, and *Pathfinder* 4.

The Consolation Plate reached $813, and brought some very even speculation; *Hogtrotter* 21 *Eclipse* (No. 1) 18, *Lone Star* 17, *Brick Tea*, *Ringleader*, and *Monogram* 16, *Fleur-de-lis* and *Safety Valve* 15, the *Rejected* and *Protigé* 14, *Lucifer* 13, *Black Beadle*, *Impostor*, *Lottery*, and *Spots George* 12, *Birdlime*, *Silver Leaf*, and *Cossack* 11 each, *Tulips*, *Urchin*, and *Loiterer* 10, six 1's and *Rowdy* as usual 0. The Farewell Cup, brought $674. *Sir William* sold for 90, *Exeter* 70, *Ramornie* 51, *Hawannah* 41, *Anecdote* 26, *Early Purl* 19, *Pathfinder* 15, and *Traveller* 17, *Unknown* 5.

The Steeple Chase brought $542, and last year's running being taken as a guide *Kangaroo* went for 115, *Peter Simple* 90, *Smith O'Brien* 30, and *Pathfinder* 7.

In the Helter Skelter, $644, *Buccaneer* went for 33, the pony with the unpronounceable name 33, *Grimaldi* 26, *Hogtrotter* 25, The *Rejected* 20, *Zig-Zag* 19, *Walking Beam* 15, *Mr. Jorrocks* 14. *Nugget* 13, *Matador* 12, *Protigé* and *Tormentor* 11.

THE CHINESE ADVOCATE'S OFFICE.

To the Editor of the
North-China Herald.

My Dear Sir,—I think far too great a hubbub has been raised about Mr. Yates opening a Chinese Advocate's Office and practising at the Bar. He has a perfect right to do as he likes. The Natives are all the more likely to trust a man in spiritual matters who labours to befriend them in secular affairs. The Office of an Advocate is not more unsuitable to a Minister of the Gospel than the office of a Magistrate, and hundreds of Rectors and Vicars in England are Justices of the Peace. This practice has been objected to, but it is well known that it gives the Pastor a healthy controul over his people.

Yours faithfully,
Ecclesiasticus.

Shanghai, Oct. 15th, 1866.

To the Editor of the
North-China Herald.

Dear Sir,—I am sorry to see that your contemporary has modified and partially explained away one of the most sensible Articles that ever appeared in his columns. I refer to the vigorous exposition of the inconsistencies which will of necessity arise, should a Minister practice as a barrister at the Mixed Court. The argument which seems to have overpowered our worthy friend, is that contained in a letter signed "Clericus," which consists of the statement that "the Consular Officers of China are all more or less of Missionary origin." I cannot see the cogency of this argument. Because the sons and nephews of Missionaries become Consuls, it surely does not follow that a Missionary may practise as a barrister in a Consular Court! The whole proceeding is anomalous and absurd. You have witty correspondents who occasionally favour you with "Mottoes;" might they not add in some instances "devices," in true heraldic fashion, and could a more suitable device be found for the new Advocates' office than "Two faces under one Hood."?

Yours respectfully,
Proprietr.

Shanghai, Oct. 16th, 1866.

To the Editor of the
North-China Herald.

Sir,—I venture to ask the insertion in your columns of an earnest protest against the strain in which the matter of the establishment of a Chinese Advocate's Office has been mentioned in the late issues of one of your contemporaries, and I am sorry to see, in your own. I hope that the public will bear in mind that, on the well known and favourite principle of raising a man of straw for the purpose of knocking him down, the *Recorder* itself makes the statement, avowedly upon hearsay, that the Revd. Mr. Yates is about to take a certain step, and then makes the assault, horse, foot, and artillery. In the interest of truth and justice, I earnestly protest against the censure and abuse of a person from whom not one word has been heard as to his intentions in question.* Again, Sir, supposing the original statement to be correct in every particular, is there not an ignoring of that bright jewel, consistency? I think that it will be hard to find in the file of Shanghai papers any words of commendation or encouragement of Protestant missionaries and their self sacrificing labours; condemnation with faint praise, or depreciatory comparisons with Roman Catholics being the rule. When, however, a gentleman who has laboured for years untiringly at his sacred calling, finds himself, by the effects of war, not only deprived of the bare means of existence, but, as I am credibly informed, burdened with the support of other missionaries, and he undertakes in addition to his sacred functions, that of interpreting, and similar duties, including most valuable services to the municipality; and when, lastly, an editor "hears it said" that he is going to add certain duties by no means clearly defined, then, we have the grave and oft-dox censors of the rules and limits of ministerial duties at their posts, as uncompromising as John Knox himself. Verily saith the scripture, "We have piped unto you, and ye have not danced, we have mourned unto you, and ye have not lamented."

With no higher appeal than to the sober second thought, and good sense of your readers, I drop the subject, and remain,

Sir,
Your obedient servant,
A Layman.

(*Nor have any of the gentlemen practising in the Supreme Court personally announced their intention to do so; yet there is no doubt of the fact. It is equally a fact that Mr. Yates has officially applied to be allowed to plead before the Mixed Court, and has been granted that permission. Ed.)

SUPREME COURT.

Before J. Fraser, Esq.

Hi-Cheong *v.* Osborne.

Mr. Myburgh appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Lawrance for the defendant.

The case was an action on a bill of exchange drawn by Osborne on Dadabhoy & Co., and accepted by them, but not cashed.

Three pleas were put in for the defence. The counsel for the defence, though, rested chiefly on the first—want of sufficient consideration.

Mr. Myburgh in a few words said he should be able to shew that there was good consideration given by the plaintiff for the bill drawn and endorsed by the defendant, and quoted from Chitty in support of his view and then called—

Hi-Cheong.—I am a tea-dealer. I know Osborne, I have sold three chops of tea to him. The first, for Tls. 4,347.12 on the fourth day of the second moon in last year. (The learned counsel here suggested that a good deal of time would be saved by his being allowed to lead the witness in a few questions, and his suggestion was acceded to.) I received Tls. 3000 on it. I delivered the first tea to Osborne in his own godown. I sold Osborne another chop for Tls. 2,992.62 on the twenty-sixth day of the third moon. Afterwards I sold a third chop to Osborne for Tls. 724.50. The balance due to me was Tls. 5,064.24. Osborne spoke about buying for some one else, but refused to disclose his principal, I debited Osborne. I applied to Osborne for the money. All the tea was put in Osborne's godown. I got from Osborne in payment of the balance this bill of exchange for Tls. 5000. It is dated April 24th 1866. It is for Tls. 5000 one month after date for value received in tea. It is endorsed by the defendant and accepted by Dadabhoy & Co., I have received no money from Dadabhoy on account of the bill. I have received Tls. 300 from Osborne. I have applied since to Osborne for payment of the balance on the bill, but unsuccessfully.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lawrance.

When Osborne came to buy tea he did not buy for Dadabhoy & Co. I have not had transactions with Osborne previously to this one. I know of these contracts. I signed them. The contracts stated the plaintiff had bought of Osborne as broker for Dadabhoy.

Mr. Myburgh here remarked that he considered evidence of contracts irrelevant to the point of law he chiefly relied upon.

Cross-examination continued.—I will undertake to say I never heard the name of Dadabhoy & Co. in connection with the contracts until four months after. I remember the failure of Dadabhoy & Co., after the bill was accepted. After the failure I never went to Osborne and asked what he was to do. I admit giving a receipt for Tls. 300. I do not read English I considered the papers I was signing as expressive of transactions between Osborne and myself only.

Mr. Myburgh now called Hi-cheong's book-keeper. I keep the book. I entered sale of a chop on the fourth day of the second moon to Osborne. In the third

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Room I entered the sale of another chop. Subsequently of a third chop. The entries were made at my master's order, in the usual way in short.

Hi-cheong recalled—I received a compradore's order antecedent to the date of this bill in part payment of the balance due to me, but the order was not paid. It was on account of the balance due on the first chop. I always received money from Osborne, whenever I sold him tea.

Mr. Lawrance rose and said, that he would shew from the evidence of Osborne and Dadabhoy that the plaintiff knew Osborne was a broker and never expected to receive any money on account of this transaction from him; that my contract between Osborne and Hi-cheong would shew that Osborne was really acting as a broker and quoted from Chitty to establish that, since the defendant had received no pecuniary consideration for his endorsement, and as it could not be maintained that there existed any strong natural affection on the part of his client towards Hi-cheong, there was an absence of consideration sufficient to render Osborne liable on the ground of having endorsed the bill, and called

James Osborne, I am a public tea inspector and broker, Dadabhoy came and asked me to purchase tea for him. He offered musters. I settled one chop with him. For this, Tls. 2,000 were to be paid within a week. This money was paid by Dadabhoy & Co. to me, and by me to Hi-cheong. I declared Dadabhoy & Co. to be my principals. I read over the contract to Hi-cheong. I am positive I stated my contract was on behalf of Dadabhoy & Co. I have had contracts before and have always explained myself to be merely a broker. The tea was put in my godown, because Dadabhoy & Co. had no godown. It is my custom in such cases. It favours the inspector. I have paid Tls. 3,000 to Hi-cheong. When the bill fell due, Dadabhoy could not pay the money. The plaintiff wished me to fix Dadabhoy & Co. to some time, and asked me to draw upon them. I made the best terms I could with Dadabhoy & Co., who promised to pay in a month. I drew this bill that Dadabhoy & Co. accepted. I told Hi-cheong that it was worthless and that there was no chance of negotiating it. The sole reason for my drawing this bill was to fix Dadabhoy & Co. as far as possible to some time. When Dadabhoy & Co. failed the plaintiff came to me. I was one of the trustees under Dadabhoy & Co.'s deed of assignment and I told Hi-cheong he should have his fair share of the assets. As Hi-cheong was pressed for money I sent him Tls. 300 which he promised to return me out of the first dividend from the estate of Dadabhoy & Co. The plaintiff until recently never asked me to pay this bill. I never refused to disclose my principal. Hi-cheong states what is contrary to fact when he says he did not know Dadabhoy was the purchaser.

Cross-examined.—I am a trustee under the deed of assignment for Dadabhoy & Co., I claim about Tls. 700 for brokerage against Dadabhoy & Co. I cannot be certain of the exact amount, but I will swear my claim does not exceed Tls. 1000. I have signed the deed as creditor and trustee. Opposite my name is written a claim for Tls. 20 000. I have no books here. I have not made this claim against Dadabhoy & Co. on my own account. Hi-cheong never gave me a power of attorney to claim for him. Without having received his authority I made this claim against the bankrupt's estate on his behalf. Hi-cheong has never, until recently, made a claim against me on account of this bill of exchange. The question of my liability on this bill was discussed three months ago by a French advocate. I drew and endorsed this bill merely to fix Dadabhoy & Co. to a time. I have drawn and accepted bills of exchange at home. I know the extent of liability that attaches to endorsing a bill. I should have acted more wisely to have got a promissory note from Dadabhoy & Co. It was an oversight on my part in not getting one instead of the bill. I have no books at all here to-day. I sold the first chop of tea for Tls. 29½. There was only another chop of tea. There were three deliveries, but only two chops. I do not know the price at which the rest of the tea was sold. These contracts were never, as far as I recollect, in Dadabhoy & Co's hands. I do not generally hand over the contract to my principals. I must have some evidence as operator to fix a Chinaman.

Re-examined.—I informed the plaintiff I had made a claim on his behalf and would look after it.

Mr. Lawrance then called Burjorjee, who said:—

A contract for the purchase of tea was entered into with the plaintiff in this case. I have seen the original contract. This tea was purchased for me. I have paid Tls. 3,000 on account. Osborne is a broker only, as far as I am concerned. I have seen Hi-cheong at Osborne's office. I was not present when the teas were weighed. It is not the custom. I never told Hi-cheong I was purchaser. Hi-cheong went to Osborne, not to me. Osborne several times came to me and said Hi-cheong wanted the balance. I remember this bill being drawn on me. I gave my acceptance of it as expressly required. Osborne had no interest in this consignment.

Cross examined.—I afterwards took delivery of all the chests of tea from Osborne. All were sold here excepting a few which were not consigned to me. Osborne has paid me for these few chests, and in fact has accounted for all. I did assure Osborne I should be able to pay the bill, When I dishonoured the bill Osborne did not come to me and say he would be liable if I did not meet it. The amount claimed by Osborne for me covers this Tls. 5,000. Some of this tea was sold by Osborne at 29½, some at 30. Seven hundred and nine piculs were sold at one price and two hundred and fourteen at the other, but I cannot say which of the two quantities was sold at the higher price.

(The absence of books belonging to Dadabhoy and Co. and to Osborne was strongly commented on.) As to the prices themselves I have no doubt. I cannot, though, assign them properly.

The Court.—Supposing, Mr. Lawrance, the Court should be of opinion that there was a pre-existing debt from Osborne to Dadabhoy, would you hold this sufficient consideration for Osborne's endorsement?

Mr. Lawrance:—I should do so.

Mr. Mythoen then said:—The defendant is liable as between the plaintiff and himself on the bill. This case is one in which a Chinaman is made to sign a contract which he does not understand. The evidence shews conclusively that the plaintiff never looked to Dadabhoy & Co. for payment, but dealt with the defendant as principal. The plea of want of consideration is bad. Assuming for the sake of argument that the defendant was a broker and that he personally received no consideration for the drawing or endorsement of the bill, he is still liable. There was a debt due from Dadabhoy & Co. to the plaintiff at the time the bill was drawn and endorsed by the defendant. Byles and the cases lay down that where a creditor forbears to press his debtor and in consideration of such forbearance receives a bill endorsed by a third person, such third person is liable. In this case a good consideration moved from the plaintiff for the defendant's endorsement. There was a debt due from Dadabhoy & Co. at the date of the bill, and this debt the plaintiff waived his right to claim until the bill fell due a month after date. The waiver or forbearance is the consideration.

Judgment.—Plaintiff sues as endorsee on a bill of exchange drawn by defendant on Dadabhoy.

In the answer to the petition the defendant admits the endorsement of the bill under which he is sought to be made liable, but denies that any consideration passed from the plaintiff to him.

He raises a second plea which amounts to an averment that the plaintiff had elected his remedy by claiming under the bankruptcy of the acceptor, and had therefore lost his remedy at law.

The third plea raised it is not so easy to define, nor is it important to enter into it as the considerations connected with the two first will decide the case.

The sole question therefore for the Court will be that of consideration, and arising from that whether the plaintiff in the transactions connected with the bill gave credit to the defendant or to another person—the drawee and acceptor of the bill. The presumption of law is in favor of the plaintiff—that the defendant by his endorsement made himself surety for the payment of the bill; and the onus of disproving consideration rests with the defendant, and I propose mainly to confine myself to the facts as set forth in the evidence on his behalf. He himself alleges that he is a broker, that he settles with Chinese merchants, sellers of tea, the prices of their goods, and having contracted with them he delivers to the purchasers notes of the transactions which are duplicates of the agreements with the sellers. In this instance as in all other cases he says he disclosed his principal to the seller. This however is disproved by the plaintiff, who says and shows by his books what his idea of the transaction was—viz: that he was dealing with the defendant. On this point there is a conflict of evidence, but if we follow the defendant's account a step further we shall see how he himself treated the plaintiff; he received the goods into his own godown. Dadabhoy was not present when they were weighed and he paid the prices of them to the seller; he dealt with them afterwards as if they had been his own, shipping them not by means of Dadabhoy's servants, whose orders it is said he was executing, but in every respect as if they were his own—he himself disposing of a part of these parcels in the market. Whatever, however, may have been the understanding between Dadabhoy and the defendant, that understanding is irrelevant to the question, it is not the facts as developing the merits of the case with which we have to deal, so much as their appearance and ostensible bearing, and the legitimate interpretation of them by the plaintiff.

A broker, as such, is bound to confine himself to the position of an uninterested person who intervenes between two parties to settle a bargain or fix a price, but when he does so many acts as the defendant has done, each one susceptible of being taken as an act of proprietorship, when he receives the money—the price of the goods disposed of—and holding it in his own hands, disposes on his own compradore for the purpose of paying the seller, he appears to have invested himself with a character with which that of a broker is inconsistent; or at all events, clothed himself with other attributes than those of a mediatorial nature. As to this point, I think the *manner* of payment is very significant; the alleged broker does not merely transmit cheques or orders given by Dadabhoy, but draws on his own compradore, and in winding up what he calls the accounts between the parties he endorses a bill of exchange. Now what inference can possibly be drawn from such proceedings? he says that it was for the purpose of bringing Dadabhoy to book more decidedly then would be the case by presenting him with a simple account; but if so, what necessity for endorsing it with his own name, especially when he says that he knew Dadabhoy and Co.'s bills were worthless on the market, and told plaintiff so. Why, if the purpose were to extract from Dadabhoy an engagement to pay at a fixed time, did he not use the more simple form of obtaining from Dadabhoy and Co., a promissory note by them for the sum? surely there can be no doubt that his name was to give an additional security to the acceptance; for he says that he has never drawn another bill of exchange since he has been in Shanghai, if the endorsement was purely for formal purposes, he was inducing the plaintiff to rely on D. & Co. when he himself knew they had no credit; and such a representation, I think, he would not be entitled to take advantage of in his defence. Following therefore the presumption of law, I must adopt the former of those suggestions; and I emphatically say that when a broker travels so far out of the sphere of his ordinary duties as to become a party to a bill of exchange under such circumstances as the present, he has gone far to divest himself of a right to repudiate his liability as an uninterested party, and to plead his position as a broker.

I conclude therefore that, by his own showing, he cannot claim the immunities granted to the sworn bodies of men who act as brokers at home. And further when I assume that he was no agent for the principal and that he disclosed that principal to the plaintiff, it does not by any means follow of necessity, that the Plaintiff was required to give credit to that principal—on this point, following the defendant's evidence we find that Dadabhoy and the plaintiff were frequently in company together, yet neither conversed on the transaction, that no money was ever received by the plaintiff from Dadabhoy, whom he says he knew well, nor any overt recognition passed between the two tending to define their mutual position.

So far with regard to the defendant's facts, as arising substantively out of the evidence for the defence. But the plaintiff alleges that there was a pre-existing debt between himself and the two, which fact is not contested. Such debt would, especially when arising out of the very transactions on which the bill was based, be a good consideration; and the defendant has, by his endorsement, secured the payment of the bill under that head.

The order of the Court will therefore be in favour of the plaintiff, who I consider dealt with the defendant as a principal; and whether I find that there was a debt from somebody else to the plaintiff, and that the defendant secured the payment of that debt by his endorsement on this bill, or whether the defendant be taken as making a substantive payment, on his own account, of a debt due by him to the plaintiff, he is equally liable.

It seems scarcely necessary to notice the second plea, which says that the plaintiff had claimed the amount of his bill against the estate of Dadabhoy & Co. in bankruptcy. If this fact be admitted and used as against the plaintiff, it could only be so used for the purpose of showing to whom the plaintiff gave credit; but it appears distinctly that it was the defendant who made the claim and not the plaintiff, who was not aware of it until told by the defendant. This fact might, perhaps, have some bearing in an action against Dadabhoy & Co., but clearly could have no prejudice on the plaintiff's case who, as holder of a bill, has a right to exhaust by all the means in his power all the prior parties to the bill, until full satisfaction of his claim, whether by action at law or in bankruptcy.

Order for plaintiff, with costs.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

SHARES AND STOCKS.

Banks.	Shares	Paid up.	Latest Price.	Dividend
	£	£	£	
Agra & Masterman's Bank ..	50	25	3	16 p.c.
Asiatic Banking Corporation.	20	10	5	5 p.c.
Bank of Hindustan China and Japan	100	25	3	..
Commercial Bank Corporation	25	25	2	nil.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	20	20	..	12 p.c.
Central Bank,.....	25	25	1¼	..
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.....	20	20	19	5 p.c.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	25	25	30	10 p.c.
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Company	$125	125	117½	8 p.c.
Oriental Bank Corporation.	25	25	40	10 p.c.

Commercial Cos.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	
Shanghai Dock Co.	500	500	250	6 p.c.
Shanghai Club	400	400	15	None.
Shanghai Gas Co.	100	100	50	"
Hongkew Wharf Co.	1,000	1,000	51	"
Shanghai Wharf Co.	1,000	1,000	(?)	"
Shanghai S. N. Co.	1,000	1,000	900	"
S. Brick & Saw Mill Co.	500	500	Nil.	"
S. Tug & Lighter Co.	850	850	25	"
Shanghai Horse Bazaar, ...	50	50	0.75	"
French Gas Co.	50	50	45	"
China Fire Insurance Co....	5,000	500	1,000	10 p.c.
North-China Insurance Co...	5,000	1,000	..	..

EXCHANGE.

On London.—Bank Rate,
Sight, ...6s. 0d. .....p Tl
6 mn. sight, ...6s. 2½d .....
Credits, 6 mths....6s. 3d. a 6s. 3¾d...
Bills with Doct.,
6 mths. .....6s. 4d. a 6s. 4½d...

On Paris.—Credits, 6 mn. sight
Fcs. 8.00 per Tl.
Documents, 6 mn. sight
Fcs. 8.05 per Tl.

On Calcutta. { Bank dills. acceptd. 3 d/s. Rs. 201.

On Bombay. { Bank Bills, acceptd. 3 d/s Rs. 203.

On Hongkong { Bank, 3 ds. 26½ p. cent disct. Private 15 ds. 27½ " "

Mex. Dollars—74.6
Carolus—74 7
Gold Bars, 95 touch, Tls. 165.
Bar Silver, Tls. 111.4
Copper Cash 1,300 per Tael.

SHANGHAI LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Friday Evening, Oct. 19th.

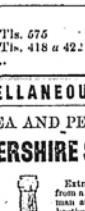
		Taels.
SHIRTINGS,—		
Grey, 7 lbs.	per piece	2.65 a 2.75
" 8¼ a 8½ "	"	2.95 a 2.75
" 9 a 9½ lbs.	"	3.00 a 3.70
White, 56 Reed	"	2.40 a 2.50
" 64 "	"	2.70 a 2.80
" 66 a 72 Reed	"	2.90 a 3.50
T-CLOTH,—		
6 to 7 lbs	per piece	2.25 a 2.50
AMERICAN DRILLS,—		
40 yards	"	6.20 a 6.50
JEANS,		
30 yards	}	No stock.
SHEETINGS,—		
40 yds., cattion 10 & 11—		
lbs. 13½ to 14½	} "	6.60
SPANISH STRIPES,—		
According to quality & asst.	p. yd.	0.85
LONG ELLS,—		
H H Scarlet	per piece	8.00
Assorted	"	7.40
Other marks Scarlet	"	7.75
Assorted	"	7.20
CAMLETS,—S	"	15 50
S S	"	15.00
S S S	"	13 50
LEAD,	per picul	4.50 a 5.25
IRON,—		
Bar	per picul	2.10 a 2.20
Rail Rod	"	2.30 a 2.40
Hoop	"	2.40 a 2.60
STEEL,—Swedish	per tub	4.20
TIN,—Malacca	per picul	19.0 a 20.0
Inferior	"	
TIN PLATES,	per box	4.00 a 4.40 a 4.50
COALS,—		
Cardiff from ship p. ton		10.75
North Wales, "	"	10.00 Nomi.
English, ... "	"	9.50
Anthracite, ... "	"	11.00
Sydney, ... "	"	8.00
Japan, ... "	"	6.00
Formosa, ... "	"	5.50
SUGAR,—		
Canton, No. 1, White, new, per pcl.		4.40 a 7.30
Brown, "	"	3.70 a 4.20
Swatow, White.....	"	
Brown	"	
Amoy, White.....	"	
Brown	"	3 30
RICE,—Bengal, White	"	2.10 a 2.45
Siam, Cargo, com.	"	
White	"	
OPIUM.—		
Malwa, New,...Tls. 575	}	Nominal.
Patna, New,...Tls. 418 a 42		
Benares, ...		

MISCELLANEOUS.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS'

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE AND APPLICABLE TO Every variety of DISH.



Extract of a Letter from a medical gentleman at Madras to his brother at Worcester May, 1851.

"Tell Lea and Perrins that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made"

CAUTION.

LEA AND PERRINS

Beg to caution the Public against spurious imitations of their celebrated

Worcestershire Sauce.

L. & P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with Spurious Imitations, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the name of L. and P. *forged.*

L. and P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world, to advise them of any infringement of their rights.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

*** Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs Crosse and Blackwell; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London; &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

31de-66 672 December 23rd, 1865.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA

Is the great remedy for

ACIDITY OF STOMACH, HEADACHE HEARTBURN, INDIGESTION, SOUR ERUCTATIONS & BILIOUS AFFECTIONS.

It is the Physician's cure for

GOUT,

Rheumatic Gout, Gravel, and other complains of the Bladder, and in case of

Fever and Feverish Irritability of the Skin

it produces grateful cooling effects. As a safe and gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and for the sickness of Pregnancy, Dinneford's Magnesia is indispensable, and when taken with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup forms

A Delightful Effervescing Saline and Aperient.

Prepared by

DINNEFORD & Co.

Chemists, London,

And Sold by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

Caution.—Ask for *Dinneford's Magnesia,* and see that "Dinneford & Co." is on every Bottle and Label.

A. S. WATSON,—*Agent, Hongkong.*

23de-66 669 December 23rd, 1865.

BENZINE COLLAS.

THIS preparation is of the greatest use in dissolving out all greasy stains from Silk, Cloths, and Wearing Apparel of every description, as also from Furniture, Carpets, &c. However delicate the fabric, this liquid will not damage it; and being perfectly neutral, it may be used for removing Grease Stains from Valuable Papers and Drawings. For cleaning Gloves it stands unrivalled Price 1s. 6d.

Agents, J. Sanger & Son; 150, Oxford Street, London, Watson, Cleave & Co., Shanghai and all Chemists and Druggists. Observe the name, "Collas," all others are counterfeits.

o-a-f 171e-1867 696 Feb., 17th 1866.

JOYCE'S AMMUNITION.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

THE following articles of the best quality, for Sporting and Military purposes, may be had of all Gunmakers and dealers in Gunpowder.

Treble Waterproof Central Fire Percussion Caps.

Chemically-prepared Cloth Felt and Paper Waddings, Cartridge Cases for Breech-loading Guns, and Wire Cartridges for Killing Game at long distances.

FREDERICK JOYCE & CO.,

Patentees and Manufacturers,

67, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C., Contractors to Her Majesty's War Department. Wholesale only.

o-a-f 440 11au 11th August, 1866.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE TROPICAL RESIDENT AT HOME.

LETTERS addressed to Europeans of their Return from India and the Colonies, on subjects connected with the Health and Comfort. Welfare.

By EDWARD J. WARING, M.D., F.L.S., &c.

Author of the Manual of Practical Therapeutics.

Cloth, gilt, 10s. Price 9s. exclusive of Postage. Orders received through all Booksellers.

LONDON:—Messrs. CHURCHILL & SON, 11, New Burlington Street.

t-a-m 29de 967 Shanghai, 29th Sept. 1866.

COLTS' REVOLVERS,

As supplied to and adopted by the English, American, Russian, Prussian, and many other Governments, are recommended to be the most durable and efficient Revolvers existing for House Protection, Travellers and Officers. Colt's celebrated Revolving

RIFLES, SHOT-GUNS AND PISTOL-CARBINES

(Pistol with attachable stock.) Exhibited Prize Medal awarded, 1862. Beware of Counterfeits. Every gun is London-proved and bears the Company's trade marks.

HOLSTERS, BELTS, POUCHES, AMMUNITION, &c.

Address—

COLT'S FIRE-ARMS COMPANY, 14, PALL MALL, LONDON.

Also to be had through any India or Colonial Agency.

18ma-67 o-a-f 698 March 18th, 1865.

HALL & HOLTZ,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS,

BREAD AND BISCUITS.

SHANGHAE.

tf 1113 Shanghai, 13th Oct., 1866

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING.

CARDS Printed from Engraved Copper Plates at the *North-China Herald* Office.

Shanghai May, 1863.

At the North-China Herald Office.

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Bills of Exchange, in Book.
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Shipping Article.
Bill of Sale.
Declaration of Ownership
Ship's Wages List.

上海新報

THE CHINESE SHIPPING LIST AND ADVERTISER is issued, regularly on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.—Price—$4 per annum or half a dollar a month.—Terms of Advertisements.—2 Tls. per line of 10 characters.

As the translation and setting in type of advertisements intended for it is necessarily a tedious process, it is requested that they may be sent to the office of publication not later than 4 p. m. on the days preceding publication.

NOTICE.

Delay and inconvenience would be avoided, if advertisements were addressed simply to "The North-China Herald Office," instead of "The Editor," or to individuals by name.

It is begged that all communications relating to general business may be addressed to "The Manager North-China Herald Office."

As the Settlement has become so extensive that it is impossible to deliver the "Daily News" to every one so quickly as we could wish, those of our subscribers who desire to get their papers early, would do well to send their own coolies to this Office at 6-15 a.m.

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[*Edited by* R. S. Gundry. *Printed and Published at the "North-China Herald" Office, Shanghai.*]

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SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
North-China Herald.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20TH, 1866.

SHANGHAI TEA, SILK, COTTON, AND OPIUM RETURNS FOR SEASON COMMENCING JUNE 1, 1866

From Imperial Maritime Customs.

TEA.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Souchong.	Brick.	Flowery Pekoe.	Dust.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Sorts.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gun Powder.	Total Green.
Total as per last Report			183,245.18	...	316.16	...	7,720.28	19,1281.62	2,355.45	550.51	13,999.03	2,587.17	28.51	1,544.28	4,961.66	10,013.77	35,564.66
Sir F. W. Williams	Oct. 18	London	3.123,38	...	...	...	927.15	4,050.53	...	...	470.80	34.78	...	28.05	276.54	416.45	1,2262 6.
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	186,368.56	...	316.16	...	8,647.43	195,332.15	2,355.45	550.51	14,469.83	2,621.95	28.51	1,572.33	5,238.20	10,460.22	36,791.28

COAST PORTS.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Souchong.	Brick.	Flowery Pekoe.	Dust.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Sorts.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gun-powder.	Total Green.
Total as per last Report			1380.53	...	1767.32	...	...	3147.85	...	...	...	408.12	...	...	...	70.04	478.16
Ting-tse-fei	Oct. 16	Tientsin	1134.54	...	681.09	...	...	1815.63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nepaul	,, 16	Hongkong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89.92	...	...	...	...	89.92
Nanking	,, 18	Tientsin	262.50	...	1134.54	...	...	1397.04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	2767.57	...	3582.95	...	...	6360.52	...	...	...	498.04	...	...	...	70.04	568 08

SILK.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Raw.		Thrown.		Total.		Japan. Re-exports.		Japan. Transhipments.		Coarse.		Refuse.		Cocoons.	
			Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs
Total as per last Report			1910	1520.12	...	...	1910	1520.12	...	...	...	...	...	...	1174	1141.59	...	...
Nepaul	October 13	Great Britain	1731	1376.90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sir F. W. Williams	,, 18	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87	160.06	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	3641	2897.02	...	...	1910	1520.12	...	...	...	...	...	...	1261	1301.65	...	...

AMERICA.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Raw.		Thrown.		Total.		Japan. Re-exports.		Japan. Transhipment		Coarse.		Refuse.		Cocoons.	
			Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs
Total as per last Report			11	8.75	...	...	11	8.75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	11	8.75	...	...	11	8.75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

COTTON.

Ship.	Cleared.	Great Britain. Export.	Great Britain. Re-export.	Great Britain. Transhipped.	Hongkong. Export.	Hongkong. Re-export.	Hongkong. Transhipped.	Coast Ports. Export.	Coast Ports. Re-export.	Coast Ports. Transhipped.	Japan. Export.	Japan. Re-export.	Japan. Transhipped.	America. Export.	America. Re-export.	America. Transhipped.	Total Piculs.
Total as per last Report		1982.50	...	...	120.00	1761.84	342.00	3546.87	2732.80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,186.11
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		1982.50	...	...	120.00	1761.84	342.00	3546.87	2732.80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,186.11

OPIUM.

OPIUM RETURN FOR WEEK ENDING 13TH OCTOBER, 1866.

IMPORTED.

	Malwa. Chests.	Malwa. Weight.	Patna. Chests.	Patna. Weight.	Benares. Chests.	Benares. Weight.	Persian. Chests.	Persian. Weight.
Imported and stored on board Receiving Vessels	977½	977.50	229	274.80	...	...	...	...
Imported and transhipped for re-exportation without being stored on board Receiving Vessels or landed	29	29.00	...	...	...	...	...	...
Imported direct to the shore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1006½	1006.50	229	274.80	...	...	...	...
Landed from Receiving Vessels and intended chiefly for Local consumption	34	34.00	153	183.60	2	2.40	...	...

RE-EXPORTED.

Description.	Chinkiang. Chests.	Chinkiang. Weight.	Kiukiang. Chests.	Kiukiang. Weight.	Hankow. Chests.	Hankow. Weight.	Chefoo. Chests.	Chefoo. Weight.	Tientsin. Chests.	Tientsin. Weight.	Newchwang. Chests.	Newchwang. Weight.	Ningpo. Chests.	Ningpo. Weight.	Foochow. Chests.	Foochow. Weight.	Hongkong. Chests.	Hongkong. Weight.	Takao. Chests.	Takao. Weight.	Total. Chests.	Total. Weight.
Malwa	108	108.00	73	73.00	100	100.00	41	41.00	280½	289.50	97	97.00	61	61.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	760½	769.50
Patna	8	9.00	...	...	...	...	16	19.20	37	41.40	8	9.60	26	31.20	...	...	...	...	...	...	95	114.00
Benares	...	...	...	...	3	3.00	...	...	10	12.00	2	2.40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	18.00
Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	20.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	20.00
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	116	117.00	73	73.00	103	103.00	57	60.20	350½	365.90	107	109.00	87	92.20	...	...	...	...	...	...	890½	921.50

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIP'S NAME.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	CAPTAIN.	FROM	SAILED	CARGO.	CONSIGNEES.
Oct. 13	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	Oct. 12	General	David Sassoon, Sons & Co
... 13	Alma	Am sch	150	Eldridge	Nagasaki	... 9	Sea Weed	Russell and Co
... 13	Tatung	Am str	107	Cook	Hankow	... 9	General	H. Fogg and Co
... 14	Fusi-Yama	Br str	1200	Hardie	Hankow	... 11	do	Dent and Co
... 14	Fire Queen	Am str	1123	Gray	Hankow	... 11	do	Russell and Co
... 14	Shaftesbury	Br str	524	Aitkins	Hongkong	... 5	do	Stephenson and Co
... 14	Adventure	H. M. S.	.....	Waddilove	Chefoo	... 10		
... 14	Marin Hydron II.	Ham bsq	225		Nicolajefski	Sept. —	Ballast	Wm. Pustau and Co
... 14	Paradies	Ham bsq	358	Popp	Swatow	Oct. 4	Sugar	Bourjau, Hübener and Co
... 14	Tun-sin	Br str	610	Hound	Yokohama & Nagasaki	... 11	General	Geo. Barnet and Co
... 15	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	... 14	do	Russell and Co
... 16	Fenella	Chi str	170		Cruise			Chinese Government
... 16	Gustav	Prus bg			Swatow		Sugar	Order
... 16	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	... 15	General	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 16	Ying-tsze-fei	Br str	315	Drage	Tientsin	... 11	do	Trautmann and Co
... 16	Corea	Br str	648	Russell	Tientsin	... 12	do	Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 17	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	... 16	do	Russell and Co
... 17	Kiang-loong	Am str	945	West	Hankow	... 14	do	Augustine Heard and Co
... 17	Shanse	Am str	561	Frand	Hankow	... 14	do	Russell and Co
... 17	Tu-Yung	Am str	105	Hutchinson	Hongkong	Sept. 29	Ballast	Russell and Co
... 18	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	Oct. 17	General	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 18	Tae-chang	Fr sch	160	Fribarren	Tientsin	... 4	do	Chartron & Monnier
... 18	Chow-aye-	Siam sh		Burow	Swatow	... —	Sugar	A. R. Tilby and Co
... 19	Southern Cross	Br ship			Newcastle, N.S.W.	Augt. 19	Coals	
... 19	Maggie Leslie	Br bsq	448	Stephen	Fuchau	Oct. 8	Poles	Frazar and Co
... 19	Neptune	Br bsq	533	Parkins	Keelung	... 6	Coals	Order
... 19	Shelburne	Br bsq	372	Lowe	Sydney	Augt. 11	do	Frazar and Co
... 19	Eulalia	Spa bsq	481	O'Donnell	Manilla	... 31	General	Master
... 19	Lady Louisa	Br bsq	542	Mackeller	Swan River	... 17	Sundries	Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 19	Osprey	Br ship	597	Andrews	Fuchau	Oct. 4	Poles	Chapman, King and Co
... 19	Tahwah	Am str	245	Andrews	Hankow	... 17	General	H. Fogg and Co
... 19	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	... 18	do	Russell and Co

DEPARTURES.
FROM THE ANCHORAGE.

DATE.	SHIP'S NAME.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	CAPTAIN.	DESTINATION.	CARGO.	DISPATCHED BY.
Oct. 13	Sir W. F. Williams	Br sh	869	Wilson	London	Tea, etc.	Shaw, Brothers and Co
... 13	John Norman	Br sh	513	Edwards	Newchwang	Ballast	Gilman and Co
... 13	Kew Kee	Br sch	344	Beaglehole	Newchwang	Opium, etc.	Trautmann and Co
... 13	Nanzing	Br str	419	Tulloh	Chefoo & Tientsin	Tea, etc.	Trautmann and Co
... 14	Waratah	Br str	256	Oliver	Fuchau	Sundries & Re-exports	David Sassoon, Sons & Co
... 14	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 14	Suwonah	Am str	1862	Jayne	Hongkong	Tea, &c.	Augustine Heard and Co
... 14	Plymouth Rock	Am str	2397	Simmons	Hankow & Ports		Russell and Co
... 14	Glengyle	Br str	1260	Hooper	Hankow & Ports		Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 15	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	Opium, etc,	Russell and Co
... 16	Jane	Br bsq	307	Richardson	Newchwang	do	A. R. Tilby and Co
... 16	J. H. Jessen	Prus bsq	282	Jessen	Newchwang	Opium	Siemssen and Co
... 16	Dunkeld	Br sh	669	Jones	Fuchau	Re-exports	Smith, Kennedy and Co
... 16	John C. Munro	Br sh	612	Wood	Fuchau	Ballast	Master
... 16	Denia	Spa sch	230	Madarisgo	Amoy & Manila	Silk, &c.	Bower Hanbury and Co
... 16	Confucius	Chi str	205	McCaslin	Cruise		Chinese Government
... 16	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 16	Golden Spur	Br sh	675	Le Cheur	Fuchau	Ballast	Frazar and Co
... 17	Burmah	Br sh	1174	Fulton	Fuchau	do	Gibb, Livingston and Co
... 17	Bueton Castle	Br sh	886	Brimage	Fuchau	do	Frazar and Co
... 17	Junapore	Br sh	459	Wilson	London	Teas	Dent and Co
... 17	Ta Lee	Br sch	342	Schmidt	Newchwang	Sundries & Re-exports	Trautmann and Co
... 17	Lizzie Allen	Br sch	326	Dunn	Hakodadi	Re-exports	Glover and Co
... 17	Prince Kung	Br str	135	Brown	Fuchau	Sundries & Re-exports	Trautmann and Co
... 17	Kiangse	Am str	754	Law	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 18	Fire Queen	Am str	1123	Gray	Hankow & Ports	General	Russell and Co
... 18	Fusi-Yama	Br str	1200	Hardie	Hankow & Ports.	do	Dent and Co
... 18	Ying-tsze-fei	Br str	315	Drage	Chefoo & Tientsin.	Tea, etc.	Trautmann and Co
... 18	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 19	Corea	Br bsq	408	Kien	Newchwang	Ballast	Glover and Co
... 19	Coromandel	Br sh	735	Smith	Fuchau	do	Master
... 19	Doncalion	Br bsq	398	Turner	Fuchau	Sundries & Re-exports	Borneo Company Limited
... 19	Emily W. Seyburn	Am sch	333	Armstrong	Nagasaki	do	T. Kroes and Co
... 19	Louise	Dan bsq	227	Hansen	Newchwang	Opium	Bourjau, Hübener and Co
... 19	News Boy	Am sch	309	Rodwell	Hakodadi	Ballast	Wm. Remé and Co
... 19	Niphon	Ham bsq	470	Osborne	Newchwang	Opium	Telge, Nölting and Co
... 19	Queen of England	Br sh	1195	Jones	Hongkong	Cotton, etc.	Johnson and Co
... 19	Royal Diadem	Br bsq	474	Thomas	New York	Teas	Smith, Kennedy and Co
... 19	Wild Duyrell	Br sch	158	Beattie	Nagasaki	Sundries & Re-exports	Glover and Co
... 19	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR AND AT WOOSUNG, OCTOBER 20, 1866.

MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

No. & SEC.	SHIP'S NAME	COMMANDER	FLAG & RIG	TONNAGE	DATE OF ARRIVAL	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNEES OR AGENTS	DESTINATION	REMARKS
	Alma	Eldridge	Am sch	150	Oct 13	Nagasaki	Russell and Co	Nagasaki	Early
T J	Andreas	Stolt	Bre sh	805	Aug 31	Cardiff	Augustine Heard and Co	New York	Early
1 c	Anita	Askins	Br bsq	349	Sept 29	New York	Augustine Heard and Co	New York	Early
1 p	Antelope	Halo	Br sh	1180	July 10	New York	Olyphant and Co		Discharging
7 c	Appenrade	Davidson	Prus bsq	325	Oct 9	Hakodadi	Wm. Pustau and Co	Newchwang	Early
1 c	Ascendant	Lobb	Br bsq	617	Aug 9	Singapore	A. R. Tilby and Co	Amoy	To-day
O U L	Assyrian	Meurnes	Br sh	555	Sept 27	London	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
1 s	Bello	Young	Br bsq	268	Oct 6	Nicolajefski	A. R. Tilby and Co		
1 s	Brami	Jürgenson	Prus bg	196	Oct 11	Nagasaki	Wm. Pustau and Co		
6 s	Cadmeius	Irving	Br sh	1006	Aug 13	Shields	Dent and Co	Fuchau	Cld. 19th inst
6 c	Camilla		Br bsq	620	July 14	Newcastle N.S.W.	Jardine, Matheson and Co	London	Early
6 c	Chanticleer	Vowell	Br bsq	396	Oct 9	Shields	Jardine, Matheson and Co		Discharging
3 c	Charlotte	Fearon	Br bsq	590	Sept 19	Liverpool	Smith, Kennedy and Co		Discharging
1 p	Chow-aye	Burow	Siam sh		Oct 18	Swatow	A. R. Tilby and Co		
1 c	Cissy	Spencer	Br sh	649	Sept 21	Newcastle, N.S.W	Smith, Kennedy and Co		Discharging
2 c	City of Quebec	Peebles	Br sh	663	Aug 15	London	Jardine, Matheson and Co	London	Immediately
7 p	Civilo	Von Holdt	Ham bsq	386	Sept 11	Sydney	Bourjau, Hübener and Co		
3 s	Duck	Lorenzo	Br sch	145	July 21	Fuchau	P. F. Cams and Co		Laid up
O J	Earl of Chester	Nancollis	Br bsq	493	Sept 20	Samarang	Borneo Company Limited	Swatow	Immediately
8 c	Eastern Queen	Milburn	Br bsq	481	Sept 19	Newcastle N.S.W	Frazar and Co		
	Eulalia	O'Donnell	Spa bsq	484	Oct 19	Manilla	Master		
2 c	Eunino	Gardiner	Br bsq	398	May 11	Woosung	Bourjau, Hübener and Co		For Sale
2 c	Freya	Major	Ham bsq	460	Oct 10	Keelung	Siemssen and Co		Discharging
2 c	Fychow	Mathers	Br sh	710	Sept 14	Nicolajefsk	Augustine Heard and Co	New York	Early
6 c	Golden State	Delano	Am sh	944	July 19	Hongkong	Olyphant and Co		
1 p	Grenadier	Miller	Br sh	542	Aug 16	Swatow	Glover and Co		Ft or Ch
1 s	Gustav		Prus bg		Oct 15	Swatow	Order		Discharging
1 c	Hing Hoi	Peterson	Siam bsq	300	Aug 30	Bangkok	A. R. Tilby and Co	Bangkok	Early
1 d	Hopsing	Stertz	Siam bsq	342	Sept 12	Hongkong	A. R. Tilby and Co	Amoy	Early
O U L	John Bellamy	Calvert	Br sh	1274	Oct 9	Sydney	Frazar and Co		Discharging
6 c	John Lidgett	Polson	Br sh	770	Sept 18	London	Gilman and Co		Discharging
	Lady Louisa	Mackeller	Br bsq	542	Oct 19	Swan River	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
7 c	Lammermuir	Bell	Br sh	1054	Sept 30	London	Jardine, Matheson and Co		Discharging
	Maggie Leslie	Stephen	Br bsq	448	Oct 19	Fuchau	Frazar and Co		
7 s	Maria Hydron II		Ham bsq	225	Oct 14	Nicolajefsk	Wm. Pustau and Co	Taku	To-day
1 p	Morning Star	Johnston	Br sh	502	Sept 28	Fuchau	Frazar and Co	Fuchau	Cld. 19th inst
	Neptune	Parkins	Br bsq	533	Oct 19	Keelung	Order		
8 p	Ontario	Watson	Br sh	1000	Oct 8	Cardiff	Gibb, Livingston and Co	Callao	Early
	Osprey	Andrews	Br sh	597	Oct 19	Fuchau	Master		
1 p	Padang Pandjan	Rohling	Dut sh	600	Sept 10	Nagasaki	T. Kroes and Co	Amoy	Early
7 c	Paradies	Popp	Ham bsq	358	Oct 14	Swatow	Bourjau, Hübener and Co		Ft or Ch
9 c	Queen of the East	Stoddard	Am sh	1498	Sept 8	New York	Olyphant and Co		
4 c	Scindia	Carr	Br sh	897	Aug 8	Fuchau	Smith, Kennedy and Co	London	Immediately
1 c	Sea Witch	Hughs	Br bsq	376	June 11	Swatow	David Sassoon, Sons & Co		Laid up
	Shelburne	Lowe	Br bsq	372	Oct 19	Sydney	Frazar and Co		
9 c	Simoda	Drysdale	Br sh	650	June 20	Fuchau	Dow and Co		Ft or Ch
	Southern Cross		Br sh		Oct 19	Newcastle N.S.W.			
1 c	St. George	Davies	Siam bk	387	Aug 29	Amoy	A. R. Tilby and Co	Amoy	Early
O U L	Summer Cloud	Boyain	Br sh	608	Sept 28	Fuchau	Frazar and Co	Fuchau	Early
2 s	Tae-chang	Fribarren	Fr sch	160	Oct 18	Tientsin	Chartron & Monnier	Tientsin	To-day
6 s	Thos. Bell	Gruzelier	Br sh	838	Oct 11	Newcastle N.S.W.	Frazar and Co		Discharging
2 c	Trebolgan	Lewis	Br sh	1171	Mar 25	Fuchau	Master		
3 c	Tyburnia	Stephens	Br sh	909	Sept 28	London	Hollilday, Wise and Co		Discharging
	53 VESSELS								

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